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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HONORS
PAID TO
PATRIOTWashington's Work
Lauded by
Orators.MADE NATION AND
PERPETUATED ITGovernor Dole and Judge Estee
Speak of First President's Life
and Example.

To honor the memory of George Washington, an audience which filled Central Union church beyond the doors of the auditorium gathered last evening, and song and oration were joined in the glorification of the Father of his Country. It was an audience which represented young and old, and which drew together men and women of all faiths and no faith, to worship at the shrine of Country, for Washington and that for which he stood, furnished the themes of prayer and praise.

The program was a varied one, embodying the set orations of Governor Dole and Judge Estee, choruses by the young Hawaiians of Kamehameha school and a special choir of young men, a solo by Mrs. Turner and the full strength of the lungs of the audience in the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "America." And through it all there was a stillness which bespoke interest and which manifested itself in applause when, with an apostrophe the Governor closed his appeal for good citizenship on the model of the greatest of all Americans, and again as Judge Estee paid his meed of praise to our country.

The audience began to gather early and every seat within the church was filled when the hour set for the service arrived. Then as the late comers thronged the entrance halls, chairs were brought in from the lecture room until the aisles held their lines of seats, and when these were taken other scores stood without the main room, unable to find space within below or above, but content to enjoy the feast. "To Thee, O Country!" was the opening anthem which, rendered by a male choir of a dozen voices, fixed the attention of the gathering upon the theme which was to be the dominant

note of the evening. President C. B. Dyke, of Kamehameha Schools, read the 67th Psalm, and then all the young people of the two schools, to the number of 250, sang E. A. P. Newcomb's chorus "Hawaii," in a manner at once impressive and excellent. After prayer by President A. M. Smith, the chorus sang an arrangement of "Lead, Kindly Light," and Mrs. Turner rendered "The Holy City," which led up to the entire congregation singing Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The grand old chorus swelled through the auditorium, and its echoes had not more than died away before Governor Dole was presented to make the first address of the evening upon "Lessons from the Life of Washington." Governor Dole spoke with out notes and held the attention of the hundreds undividedly from the first. In part the Governor said:

"When the historian comes to make up his estimate of the life of one whose career enters into the chronicle which he must write, he searches about for facts which will throw light upon the character of the man, to find the real man. His ancestry, his youth and his age must be traced and when he has reached the stage where the history is to take him up, it must be learned what has been the impress which he made upon the people of his own country. Finally, it must be taken into account what impress he made upon the age in which he lived. Has his life been productive of fruit; has he left an indelible impression upon his people and the world.

"The character of George Washington must be studied in this way. All sentiment must be brushed aside and only the truth taken from the record of the life of this man. We don't know much about his childhood. It does not make any difference whether or not the story of the hatchet and the tree is true, the fact that the character of the man left this impress upon the people among whom he lived, is of more value.

"The young man showed the character which always distinguished him, for, sent into the wilderness to survey lands where the men and the animals were alike ferocious, he bravely and well did his work, and again when he took an interest in military affairs, he was speedily found at the front, leading his men and making for himself the name which after led to higher places. Serving with the troops of the mother country, he showed coolness in trial and bravery in the face of danger. When oppression was alienating the young colony from the mother country, although an aristocrat, he became a democrat in his devotion to his country and the cause of freedom. The whole world was in a ferment and the cry was for a leader. So when America decided to rebel to the young Virginian the Continental Congress turned. Men from all the colonies were won by this man and when he received the unanimous vote he felt the responsibilities pressed upon him. He led his forces, and though often when the clothing was insufficient, the food poor and the arms and ammunition not in order, men deserted, he never lost faith. Later he found that calumnies were spreading about him, and he at once resigned his commission and returned to his farm at Mt. Vernon, perhaps the happiest man in the country, that his hopes for the nation had been realized.

"Again he was called out of retirement for the purpose of assisting in the formation of the Constitution, and there he showed the same devotion to the cause of good government and good morals.

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THE PRESIDENT WANTS
VIEWS OF H. P. BALDWINHe Did Not Expect George Carter
to Come to the National
Capital.B. F. Dillingham Gives an Inside View of the
Parker Affair--Sewall's Machinations--No
Thought of Asking Dole to Resign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13th, 1902.
The Pacific Commercial Advertiser,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Care Steamer Alameda, from
San Francisco, Calif.
Roosevelt questioned Macfarlane abruptly during a conversation taking up the name of H. P. Baldwin, and asking: "What kind man is he?" etc. The question is supposed to concern the Governorship.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

MR. B. F. DILLINGHAM returned to the city yesterday in the Alameda, after a protracted stay in San Francisco, which was broken by three trips to the East, where he made stops in New York and Washington. Mr. Dillingham returns having accomplished almost everything he undertook in California, having completed the sales of bonds of the plantations and railroad in which he is so heavily interested, winding up negotiations which have resulted in the securing, for investment here, of something like \$4,000,000, all within the past year and a half.

"I was in Washington," said Mr. Dillingham yesterday, "just before starting home, and the conditions there are such that no one could forecast the future. President Roosevelt is very much at sea over affairs here. He has heard the statements of his old college mate, Harold M. Sewall, and then men of equal standing have come and told him the opposite. He said he had written to George R. Carter for information, as he had heard of Mr. Carter as a man of standing in the community, a young man, and one who was likely to be well informed. I don't think he expected to have Mr. Carter go on to Washington. He had also heard most favorably of Mr. H. P. Baldwin, and in turn he asked me to see Mr. Baldwin and ask that he also send his views of the situation to Washington. The fact is the President is seeking information purely and simply.

"There has been a great deal of complaint made at Washington against the Governor, and this has been laid directly before the President by Mr. Sewall. From what I heard when at the Capital it appears that Mr. Sewall abandoned his fight for the Governorship and took up that of the name of Mr. Parker. In San Francisco Mr. Parker told me conclusively that he did not want the place. The best information is that as a result of the continued solicitations of Mr. Sewall, the President asked Mr. Parker: 'Would you accept the Governorship?' This, it would appear, was taken as 'Will.' All this was, according to my information, in the event of the resignation of Governor Dole, which it has been represented, was imminent owing to the ill health of the Governor. There was nothing that I found which would in the slightest indicate that there was any thought of asking the resignation of Governor Dole, or in any contingency of removing him from his office.

"There seems to be a belief that if anything is done at Washington by Congress in the Cuban tariff matter, it will be nothing more than a concession of 20 per cent reduction in the duties. Many friends of Hawaii believe it would be the best course to have such a reduction made at this time, as there would be little chance that the Cubans would come into the next Congress with a fight for greater advances. On the other hand if there is

no action and there is any trouble there, the only thing the United States could do, if compelled to intervene, would be to make the island a part of the United States, and then there would be no duty whatever. From the best figures I could obtain it costs to prepare sugar for market there \$35 a ton, including bagging. This with the duty of \$33.75, would make a ton of sugar cost \$68.75. Even with the 20 per cent off the duty there would be still a cost to the Cubans of about \$60, and I believe there would be a competing chance.

"As to land laws, I do not believe there will be anything done this session owing to the many questions involved. There will be a study of local conditions made, in my opinion, before there is any legislation. What will be the outcome of the Chinese exclusion fight no one can tell. Whatever it may be, in my opinion, there is no chance that there will be any special legislation in favor of the Islands. The bill which passes, if there is such a measure, will apply to the whole country and all the possessions, even to the Philippines, perhaps.

"The cable matter is in a peculiar situation. There is a determination on the part of John W. Mackay to build his cable. I did not see him personally but in conversation with our agent in San Francisco, H. T. Allen, Mr. Mackay said that he expected to have the cable in working order by next September. There are many things under way in connection with it. He said that the cable was being manufactured now at the rate of 250 miles a month. In Congress there is a hard fight, however, for the building of a cable by the Government, and even those who are most closely connected with affairs there cannot foresee the outcome.

"While I was in the East I found that there seemed to be a growing sentiment to meet the Panama canal people in their offer of their holdings for the President asked Mr. Parker: \$10,000,000. The statement has been made that these were worth not more than \$6,000,000, but the sentiment in favor of the lower route seems to be a growing one.

"The feeling in San Francisco in regard to Hawaiian securities is that the people here should keep up the values. The investors are not inclined to put in much more money in view of the low prices of shares, but they do not feel at all uneasy over the money they now have here. The belief seems to be that the people here should take better care of their own stocks, however, carry less floating debt on the plantations, even if a bond issue is necessary, and thus have a small dividend is not a great one. The low prices of shares prevents the people who do not understand the conditions here from investing in the stocks, and this will, I believe, continue.

"I am very hopeful of the future. Should there be adverse legislation we would not have to go to the wall as

we did in 1891, and the few years succeeding, for if we cannot make great dividends we can make small ones, and the country has the values in it. The profits from the present crop should make it possible to have an easier money market here, and the belief expressed by those who have studied the situation is that this will be the outcome.

"The financial arrangements for Oahu, Puna and the Hilo railroad are made, all the bonds we wanted to sell practically have been placed. Some of these securities have been pledged, simply, so that they now may be taken up whenever we want to retire them. There will be no trouble in perfecting the properties and work on them will go right along."

Honolulu Cable Rates.

Mackay proposes to charge cable rates to Honolulu if allowed an office in the Honolulu postoffice, as follows: Fifty cents a word between San Francisco and Honolulu for the first two years, with a reduction to thirty-five cents thereafter. He will also complete the cable to Honolulu on or before January 1, 1903.

Miss Stone's Ransom Paid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The State Department has received cable advices confirming the report that the ransom money for Miss Stone has been paid to the brigand captors. It is not known when her release will occur, but it is understood that the brigands have a period of a week or ten days in which to make sure their safe retreat before the prisoner is delivered up.

Tolstoi Still Living.

YALTA, Crimea, Feb. 15.—Count Tolstoi is somewhat improved today. His pulse is 90, and his temperature is satisfactory. The change for the worse in his condition, which occurred last evening, was caused by a spread of the pulmonary inflammation to the right lung. The inflammation is beginning to subside.

SAKE MAKERS NEED
BREWERS' LICENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. J. W. Yerkes, has written a letter to Mr. Roy H. Chamberlain, collector of internal revenue in Honolulu, in which he holds that the fermented beverage produced from rice, and known as sake, is regarded as a fermented liquor under the internal revenue laws. The letter reads as follows:

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1902.
Sir: Inclosed with your letter of the 15th ultimo is a communication addressed to you on the 14th by Mr. Thomas Fitch, an attorney representing certain persons who are desirous of engaging in manufacture of sake, a Japanese fermented liquor made from rice, which has been classified as dutiable, when imported, at the rate provided for still wine.

In reply to your request for instructions as to how the manufacture and sale of this article is to be regarded under the internal revenue laws, you are informed that while this fermented beverage is not produced from malt, it is produced from a substitute for malt, and is held to be a "similar fermented liquor" under the provisions of section 3339, Revised Statutes as amended. Persons engaging in its manufacture will be required to qualify as brewers and comply with the law and regulations governing brewers, including payment of tax on their product at \$1.00 per barrel. Sales of the article can lawfully be made only by persons duly qualified for the sale of fermented liquors.

Respectfully,
J. W. YERKES,
Commissioner.

Mr. Roy H. Chamberlain,
Collector of Internal Revenue, Honolulu, H. I.

HAWAII'S
AFFAIRS
REVIEWEDSugar as it May
Be Affected
by Cuba.BOYD FIGHTS THE
KOHALA SCHEMEFindings in the Case of Lieut.
Howell—Albatross May Not
Come Here.

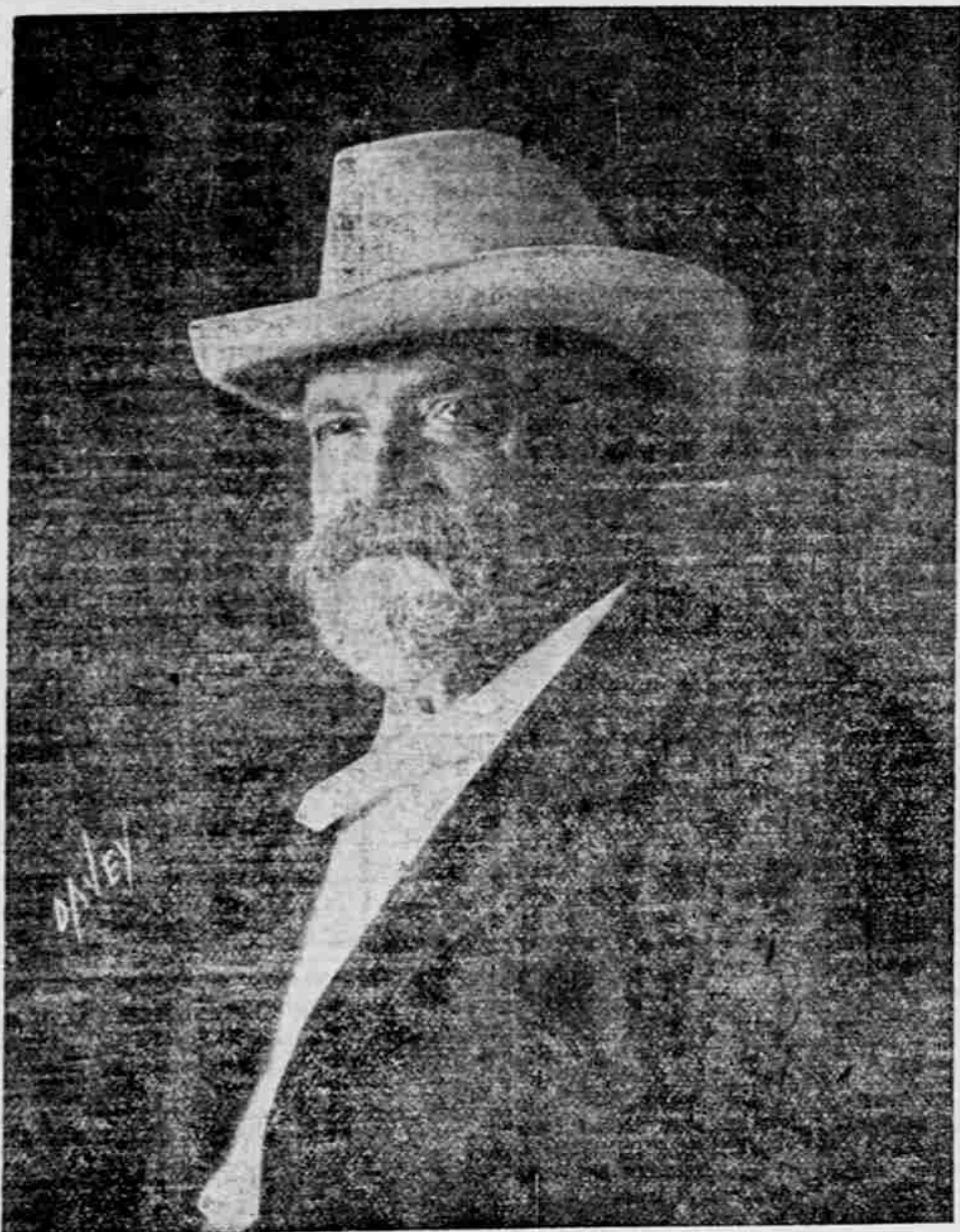
(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—There is something of a respite just now over Cuban reciprocity agitation. However, since my last letter there has been some red hot politics in the House, growing out of tariff questions and incidentally affecting the sugar question.

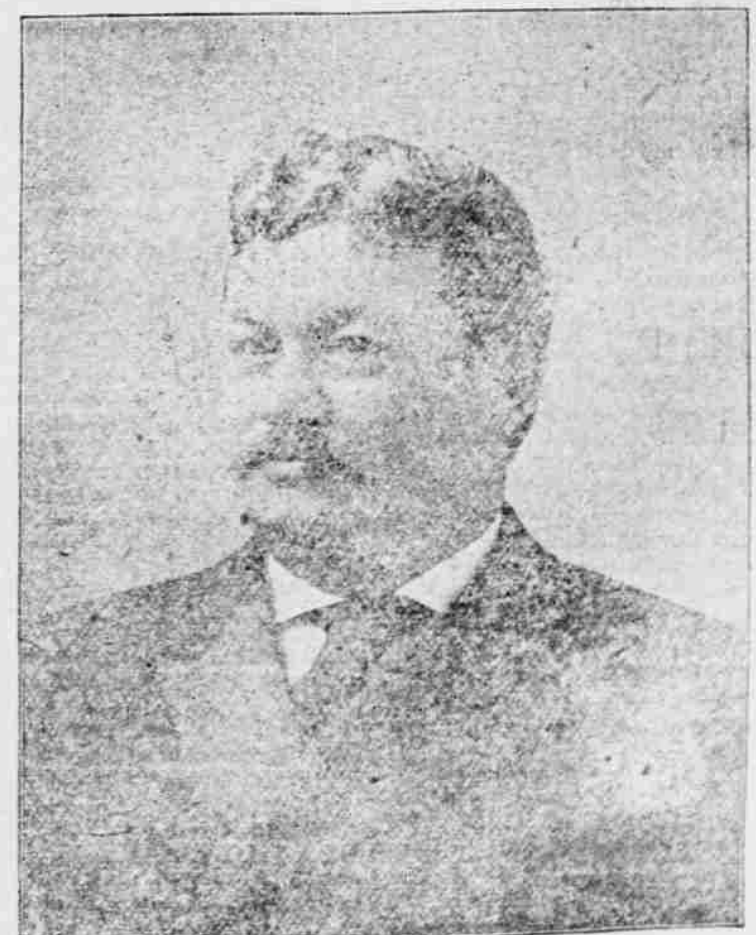
Vigorous protestations were made by Gen. Grosvenor and Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, that there was no intention of side-tracking Cuban reciprocity, when the war revenue reduction bill was placed in front of it. The beet sugar men, nevertheless, were claiming and with complete assurance, that that was the significance of the move. There can be no doubt that both the beet sugar men and the high tariff men in the Ways and Means Committee and in the House, made the move for no other purpose than to shelve Cuban reciprocity. Thereupon President Roosevelt began to play his hand, and he has brought the Ways and Means members and Speaker Henderson to their knees. It is now pretty safe to predict that a Cuban reciprocity scheme, probably of 25 per cent in duty, will be reported out of the Ways and Means Committee, before many weeks have gone by. If the President plays his hand steadily he will win, but there will be stormy times in both Senate and House before the game is concluded.

During the past week some new plans have been advanced, two of which are noteworthy. One is by Representative Newlands, of Nev., who proposed that reciprocity be granted for the year 1903, coupled with an invitation to the Cubans to enter the United States as a Territory and a prospective state. Mr. Newlands was the author of the act for the annexation of Hawaii. Representative Page Morris, of Minn., has advanced another plan by which he would increase the duty on raw sugar of 56 degrees, from 1.655 cents to 1.844 cents and then grant a rebate of 33 1-3 per cent to the

(Continued on Page 2.)



HON. M. M. ESTEE.



B. F. DILLINGHAM.